RICHMOND AND DANVILLE Passenger Department.—10n and after May 10th, 1885, passenger train service on the A. and C. Division will be as follows: Northward. No. 51* Leave Atlanta 600 p m arrive Gainesville 808 p m Lula a 833 p m Lula a...... 8 33 p en Rabun Gap junc b. 9 18 p m 11 56 a m 12 51 p m 2 23 p m 3 34 p m Greenville 6 12 27 a m Spartanburg f 1 42 a m 3 50 a m Gastonia g No. 52† Southward. No. 50* 1 00 p m 1 41 p m 3 34 p m 4 56 p m 6 27 p m 7 29 p m 8 22 p m 8 49 p in Spartanburg Greenville Seneca city Rabun Gap junc ... 10 37 a m

ville and connect with Virginia Midland rail-way to all castern cities, and at Atlanta with all lines diverging. No. 50 leaves Richmond 3 25 pm and No. 51 arrives there 4 10 pm; 52 leaves Richmond at 200 am, 53 arrives there at 700 a.m. The local freights stop at above stations from 20 to 30 minutes. Buffet Sleeping Cars without change: On trains Nos. 50 and 51, New York and Atlanta via Washington and

York and Atlanta, via Washington and Danville, Greensboro and Asheville; on trains Nos. 52 and 53, Richmond and Danville, Washington, Augusta and New Orleans. Through tickets on sale at Charlotte, Greenville, Seneca, Spartanburg and Gainesville to all points south. with N. E. railroad to and from Athens; b with N. E. to and from Tallulah Falls: e with El. Air Line to and from Elberton and Bowersville; d with Blue Ridge to and from Walhalla; e with C. and G. to and from Greenwood, Newberry, Alston and Columbia; f with A. & S. and S., U. & C. to and from Hendersonville, Alston, &c.; g with Chester and Lenoir to and from Chester, Yorkville and Dallas; h with N. C. division and C., C. & A. to and from Greensboro, Raleigh, &c EDMUND BERKLEY, Supt. M. Slaughter, Gen. Pass. Agt. A. L. Rives, 2d V. P. and Gen. Man.

SOUTH CAROLINA
RAILWAY COMPANY.
('commencing Sunday, May 24th, 1885, at
6 05 a m, Passenger Trains will run as follows
until further notice, "Eastern time:"

Columbia Dicision—Daily.

Corninata Dictardi Iraii	•
Leave Columbia 6 30 a m Due at Charleston 11 95 a m WEST-DAILY.	5 27 pm 9 16 pm
Leave Charleston 7 20 a m Due at columbia 10 45 a m Camden Division—Daily except S	5 20 p m 10 00 p m
Leave Columbia 9 30 a m Due Camden 12 14 p m	5 27 p m 7 42 p m
Due Columbia 9 25 a m	3 55 p m 10 00 p m
Augusta Dicision—East Da Leave Columbia 630 a m Due Augusta 1140 a m	ily. 5 27 pm 10 38 pm
WEST DAILY.	
Leave Augusta 6 e5 a m Due Columbia 16 45 a m	4 45 p m 10 00 p m

Connections Made at Celumbia with Columbia and Greenville railroad by train arriving at 10 45 s.m. and departing at 5 27 p.m.; at Columbia Junction with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad by same train to and from all oints on both roads.

points on both roads.

At Charleston with steamers for New York on Szturday; and on Tuesday and Saturday with steamer for Jacksonville and points on St. John's river. Daily with Charleston and Savannah Railroad to and from Savannah and all points in Florida.

At Augusta with Georgia and Central rail

and all points in Florida.

At Augusta with Georgia and Central rail roads to and from all points West and South: at Blackville to and from all points on Barn-well railroad. Through tickets can be purchased to all points South and West by apply-

D. McQueen, Agent, Columbia, S. C.

MOLUN	BIAAND GREENVILLE RAILROAD.
	GREENVILLE RAILROAD.
On and TRAINS W this road	after October 5, 1884, PASSENGER ill run as herewith indicated upon and its branches.
	Daily, except Sundays.

No. 53. UP PASSENGER
Leave Columbia S. C. Junc'n 10 45 p m
" Columbia C. & G. D 11 10 p m
Arrive Alston 12 10 p m
" Newberry 1 13 p m
Ninety-Six 2 47 p m
Greenwood 3 09 p m
Hodges 3 33 p m
Belton
at Greenville 6 05 p m
No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.
Leave Greenville at 9 50 a m
Arrive Belton
Hodges
Greenwood
Ninety-Six 1 32 p m
Newberry
** Columbia C. & G. D
Arrive Columbia S C. June'n 5 30 p m
SPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.
[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]
NO. 53. UP PASSENGER.
Leave Alston
" Union 3 55 pm
" Union
NO. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.
Le ve Spart'g R. & D. Bepot 10 35 a m

	NO. 53. UP PASSENGER.
	Leave Alston
ž	NO. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Le ve Spart'g R. & D. Bepot 10 35 a m " Spart'g S. U. & C. Depot 10 50 a m " Union 12 50 p m Arrive at Alston 3 40 p m
G	LAURENS RAILEOAD.
を行うというという	Leave Newberry 3 30 pm Arrive at Laurens C. H. 6 50 pm Leave Laurens C. H. 7 40 a m Arrive at Newberry 11 10 pm
H	ABBEVILLE BRANCH.
CONTINUE AND STATE OF	Loave Hodges

Arrive Anderson 5 18 p m
" Peudleton 5 56 p m
" Seneca 6 640 p m Arrive at Walhalla Arrive Seneca 9 15 a m Pendleton.

A. With South Carolina railroad to and from Charleston; with Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Wilmington and all peints north thereof; with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Charlotte and all points north thereof. B. With Asheville and Spartanburg railroad from and for points in Western N. Carolina. C. With Atlanta and Charlette div Richmond and Danville railway for Atlanta and all points south and west.

Standard Extern Time.

G. B. TALCOTT, Superintendent.

M. SLAUGHYER, Gen' Passenger Agt.

D. CARDWELL, Ass't Gen' Pass. Agt. CONNECTIONS.

CONDENSED TIME CARD

Magnolia Passenger Route.

In effect March 15, 1885.	
GOING BOUTM.	
Leave Laurens	18 50 a m 9 55 a m
" Greenwood 7 00 a m	2 15 p m
Arrive Augusta 10 45 a m Leave 10 50 a m Arrive Atlanta 5 40 p m	7 45 p m 10 00 p m
Arrive Atlanta 5 40 pm	6 40 a m
Leave Augusta11 30 a m	
Arrive Beaufort 6 20 p m	
Arrive Port Royal 6 35 pm	
" Chaleston 5 50 pm	
" Savannah 7 00 pm	
" Jacksonville 7 00 am	
GOING NORTH.	
Leave Jacksonville*8 50 pm "Savannah 6 55 am	
Leave Port Royal 7 35 am	
" Beaufort 7 47 am	
" Charleston 7 50 am	
Arrive Augusta 1 50 pm	
Leave Atlanta	†8 20 pm
Arrive Augusta	6 10 am
Leave Augusta *2 80 pm	6 15 am
Arrive Greenwood 6 19 pm	11 40 am
" Waterloo 7 04 pm	3 30 pm
" Laurens 7 50 pm	4 40 pm
*Daily +Daily except Sunday	

Tickets on sale at Greenwood to all points at through rates—bagging checked to destination. Connections made at Greenwood with C. & G. R. R. E. T. CHARLTON, G. P. A.

minu or at or an arr	Aug	usta, (la.
WILMINGTON, C	COLUMBIA LROAD.	AND	AU-
Going Sou h Leave Wilmington Arrive at Florence Arrive at columbia Going North Leave Columbia Leave Florence Arrive at Wilmington Train No. 43 stops: and 47 stop only at Flemington, Fair Bl Timmonsville, Sumter Eastover. Passenger points on C & G R R, C, tion and all points bey night express. Sepa for charleston and A47. All trains run se	No 48 9 30 p m 1 50 a m 6 40 a m 1 50 p m 7 40 p m at all statio Brinkley's, uff, Marion, , camden Ju c & A R R, A ond, should to rrate Pullma argusta on tra	No 11 16 2 26 No 10 06 1 52 6 16 ns; No White Floranction bis and iken J isake No in sleed in sleed	47) p m) a m) a m) a m) a m) a m) a m s. 48 ville, ence, ard d all unc- o. 48, epers and
and Wilmington.			396

ATLANTIC COAST LINE,

PASSENGER DEPARMMENT, Wilmington, N. C., May 17th, 1884. FAST LINE between Charleston and Columbia and Upper South Carolina.

GOING WEST.	COMPENSED SCREDULE.	2500	ING
7 25 am	Lv Charleston Ar.	9 30	pm
8 46 "	" Lanes "	8 00	
9 47 "	"Sumter "	6 46	44
10 55 pm	Ar Columbia Lv.	5 27	"
3 02 "	" Winnsboro "	3 48	"
4 17 "	" Chester "	2 44	*
5 33 44	" Yorkville "	1 00	44
6 25 "	" Lancaster "	9 00	**
5 01 "	" Rock Hill "	2 02	"
6 10 "	" Charlotte "	1 00	"
1 06 pm	Ar Newberry Lv	2 59	pm
3 03 **	" Greenwood "	1 08	***
6 45 "	" Laurens "	9 30	am
5 10 "	" Anderson "	10 48	"
6 00 44	" Greenville "	10 10	
6 50 "	" Walhalla "	9 05	44
4 30 "	" Abbeville "	11 10	"
3 30 "		12 15	"
7 15 "	" Hendersonville. "	7 00	**

J. F. DIVINE, T. M. EMERSON. Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Pas. Agen

SPARTANBURG AND ASHEVILLE RAILROAD On and after Apr. 6th, 1885, passenger trains will be run daily, except Sunday, be-

	tween Spartanburg and Hendersonville as follows:
	UP TRAIN.
	Leave R. & D. Depoi at Spartanburg 400 p m
	Leave Spartanburg, A. L. depot 6 10 p m
	Leave Saluda 6 20 p m
	Leave Flat Rock 7 00 p m
	Arrive Hendersonville 7 15 pm
1	Leave Hendersonville 7 00 a m
1	Leave Flat Rock 7 15 a m
	Leave Saluda 7 50 a m
	Leave Air Line Junction
l	Arrive R. & D Depot Spartanburg 10 20 a m
	Trains on this road run by Air-Line time. Both trains make connections for Columbia and Charleston via Spartanburg, Union and Columbia: Atlanta and Charlotte by Air Line

T. P. THOMSON.	J. W. THOMSO
THOMSON & T	HOMSON,
Attorno	eys at Law,
	ABBEVILLE, S. C.
Office in rear	Mr. Lee's.
June 8th, 1885-	if. 100

D. L. MABRY, Atorney and Counsellor at Law. ABEVILLE C. H., S. C. Office formerly occupied by Judge

L. W. PERRIN. DERRIN & COTHRAN,

Attorneys at Law, Abbeville S. C FUGENE B.GARY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Abbeville, S. C. JAMES S. PERRIN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. ABBEVILLE, C. H., S. C. No. 1 O'Neill's Range. Jan. 28, 1885-tf ROBT. R. HEMPHILL. WM. P. CALLOUN HEMPHILL & CALHOUN,

Attorneys at Law, ABBEVILLE, S. C. Will practice in all the Courts of the

CENTRAL HOTEL, MRS. M. W. TROMAS, Proprietress.

Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

JOHN VANDERLYN.

His Fruitless Love for Theodosia Burr. When the American Historical Novel comes into fashion I know of an unmarked grave up the Hudson which will tempt pilgrimages from the novelist. It is the grave of one of the most unique honors, knew many of the joys of the world, was the friend of rulers on two of a broken heart at the age of seventysix, lies buried there. It is a strange story that of John Van-

derlyn's career. A boy in the street, with a bit of charcoal and something akin to impudence, he sketches on a blacksmith's door a caricature of a visitor to the little village of Kingston. That visitor was Aaron Burr, and he saw the picture—saw it, smiled, and asked questions about its perpetrator. When Aaron Burr went back to his lawoffice in New York he took the lad with him. He bought him books, directed John Vanderlyn had from the Burr Government of Ireland. His policy was quite settled, but it appears to be gener his studies, and finally placed him as a pupil under Gilbert Stuart, who, in Philadelphia was finishing his famous ment of the betrothal of Theodosia possible. Why, Irish farmers have vast-Paris and Rome followed. The charcoal sketcher of a country town was order to secure Southern influence for this. This Irish question will be setdeveloping into a wonderful painter.

In a competition at Paris, where all the arists of Europe were striving for honors, he places a cold, rough, harsh he called it. The old Roman hero repreration was mute for minutes. "Give the medal to that," he commanded. John Vanderlyn was famous. And all the Fates rushed forward to make him

Asron Burr was proud. [He was grateful, too, for fortune had dealt unkindly with him meantime. He had striven for the Presidency of his country and had lost. The killing of Hamilton made him an exile. Generous interest a hero in Europe's aristocratic circles. The artist shared all his honors and all money and affection upon.

tories 'e'l enough about Vanderlyn's pro-

fessonal achievements. His "Ariadne"

is fameus the world over. His panel in of Columbus' was done in answer to everybody knows. I have learned far more interesting, for as the world goes love far outstrips professional schevements. John Vanderlyn never married. Why, has never been told in print. The few residents who survive -descendants of a brother-talk sometimes of a romance in his strange career. One of them has talked to me, and I have listened with deep interest John Vanderlyn leved Theodosia Burr-Aaron Burr's only child-and Theodosia Burr loved John Vanderlyn. Reared at susceptible ages in the same the great politician was pleased. A letter from Paris that fell into his hands, dividing his time between sights in the

be his wife. Aaron Burr first smiled, then scoffed, and finally, in anger issued orders. own future to that of the parent whom and Burr for the Presidency. Aaron Burr needed friends, close and influen-

The blood of Aaron Burr mounted to he cheeks of the daughter and with an air that was bitter as bitter might be she dismissed him. A scene between father and daughter, a storm with all the flaming pyrotecnics that the Burr spirit could muster, came quickly. A Leiutenant of the discarded lover's famifigures in the history of this Nation's ly showed speedily resentment of the first hundred years. John Vanderlyn, slight. Even had the spirited girl rea country lad born in 1776, who rose to lented, it would have been too late. Love had given away to warfare, Aaron Burr smiled another of his bitcontinents, and finally dying the victim ing smiles and from upbraiding came to flattery for the honest part which she had played. But not one word would he hear of Vanderlyn as a suitor. The edly make a successful ministry. But painter, still working hard, not yet rec- there is yet much trouble ahead of him. the auditor's office and eighteen messenognized, had heard from his sweet- The Redistribution bill is to be passed, gers, most of whom were employed in heart's pen the story of a father's inter- and then there will be a new election. ference, and the motive for it; and he It will be a critical period for him, and heard, too, that above all things on it is possible that the Liberals may yet now and the 1st proximo. Mr. Graves earth she treasured the penniless painter,s love.

sayed no answer. The next letter that in contrast-with the gaudy colorings knowledge that a wife came in by bar- some of their leaders. which all the rest of the world hangs ter and by sale. He never suspected that up. "Marius on the Ruins of Carthage," it was for votes to aggrandize Aaron Burr that Aaron Burr's daughter said sented sitting alone, sorrowful yet de- to him Yea when he asked her to his fiant, amid the wreck of former glory. home. And there was no further Napeleon walked through the art gal- knowledge given to Vanderlyn either. lery. When he faced the picture he halt- Theodosia Burr was too loyal to herself ed, came to a dead standstill, and in admi- to declare a love that was wrong in the world's rating.

So came it that John Vanderlyn fell into cynicism. So it was that he chose to believe ere long that the hand had attachment for their country. They gone where the heart had led; and he exonerated Aaron Burr of all part in his fate. When Burr, accussed of high treason, needed a friend and protector, Vanderlyn stretched out his whole fortune as a free-will offering. He won fame and lived in all the glory of it for then Ireland would be just as poorly off it was that he received upon the money years, trying to forget what richer thing he had given Vanderlyn, who was now he had hoped for and lost. Giving no thought for to-morrow, he drifted on painting now and then, as the whim dichis gold with his old-time benefactor, tated or as his purse demanded. And the man who had become to one hemis- when the end came it found him penniphere the very * personification of evil, less, friendles, forlorn. When in the and yet whe in earlier days, with no mean room of a hotel in his native town, United States could not protect her per regarding a woman nomed Margaret humble place a strange lad to spend clutched by death, there were whispers that by his own will had a period been Biographical dictionaries and art his- put to his career.

And now out in the bleak cemetery on Wiltwyck Heights a little mound unmarked and overgrown with briers, the National Capitol of "The Landing faces us as the world's tribute to a man whose genius would have dazzled man his country's urgent request. All this kind had not the shadow of a hopeless love fell upon it. . When the story of something widely different, something John Vanderlyn's life is fully told, American history will have been strengthened. Had he never loved Theodosia Burr, Aaron Burr might have been President of the United States.

THE PRELLER-MAXWELL CASE.

ST. Louis, June 21.-Another start-

An Insurance Company Demanding Proofs of Death.

ling development in the Maxwell-Prel ler case was made public to-day. James F. Brady, a representative of Cook's house, love was not unnatural in a Tourist Agency of London, England, in brotherly and sisterly fashion; so far this city, received a long letter from the agency instructing him to use every effort to learn whether it was a truth and through the confidence of his daughter, a fact that C. Arthur Preller had been showed him that the young artist was murdered, as reported, and his body placed in a trunk. The document wen Louvre and thoughts in New York. In on to say that Mr. Preller, before leavthis letter John Vanderlyn poured out ing England, had insured his life in the strong affection and asked the girl Cook's Agency for a heavy sum, approxto promise that some day when place imating \$20,000. The company had and fortune should be won; she would first observed the indifference of his relatives regarding the disposition of the remains, and this caused suspicions. Since the first announcement of Prel-Theodosia obeyed. A dutiful girl she ler's death, the letter stated, his relawas; for in doing her father's will she tives had been bringing everything to lid it knowing that there was more than bear on the company to pay the insurs light reason in his direction. He told ance money. The manager of the agenher plainly of other plans arranged for cy beleived that it was best to wait tinent of Europe in a war, for that is her; plans which sacrificed all of her awhile, especially after having read the accounts published in the London pa- land and Russia would mean. I have she worshipped. Politics was at the pers concerning the attempt of Maxwell never thought from the first that there bottom. This was before the historic to buy a body in Boston. Mr. Cook in- would be war. I see that much was contest in Congress between Jefferson structed Mr. Brady to write him full said about its probable effect upon trade particulars of the case, and forward in our country, but it would not have what legal evidence there was regarding been so advatageous as has been suptial. Through the gift of a daughter's the man's death. The agency insured posed." hand he would win what strategy might Mr. Preller on his former trip, and also otherwise take from him. He would insured him once when he went on the marry her to a connection of a power- continent. They have refused to pay of Mr. Lowell to the English Govern- that no such charge has ever been made ful political family of the State; and over the insurance money until every ment. "I could not have been more influences at Albany hitherto lacking doubt regarding Preller's death is re-

MINISTER LOWELL'S RETURN.

The Ex-Minister's Impressions of English Politics.

Boston, June 20 .- James Russell Lowell arrived to-day on the Scythia. Mr. Lowell said that his voyage had been a delightful one, but he was very glad to get at home again. Almost his first inquiry was regarding the present state of affairs in the English politics. "When I left" said he, "things were in a very unsettled condition. I suppose Lord Salisbury is forming a new Cabi net. Has it been completed yet? He is a very able leader, and will undoubtsecure control of the Government.

"I foresaw the defeat of the Gladstone A sharp letter came from Paris to ministry some time ago, but the Conser- tary Manning this afternoon in regard to Burr; but the cool headed politician es- vatives will find that they must largely the proposed re-organization of that bu pattern after his policy concerning the reau. The policy to be pursued is not household was brief and free from any to give the Irish more than justice de- ally understood that the force will ardor; it was but a formal announce- manded. He conceded all that was be reduced and the expenses otherwise portrait of Washington. Studies in Burr to the brilliant young South Caro- ly more advantages than Scottish or Englinian, Joseph Allston. She wedded in lis farmers. They are beginning to see her father. Allston was an honorable tled peaceably. They are human as well man; and perhaps before the sea had as the English; about one-fourth of them swallowed them up in 1816, she had are throughly loyal to the Government, learn to love him. He was worthy of and a much larger propotion would bama; Wm. H. Denson, of Alabama, to picture-cold, rough, and harsh at least her affection; to him there was no like to be, but they are overawed by be United States attorney for the North-

> WHY IRELAND CANNOT BE SEPARATE. "These Irish leaders are a peculiar people. They talk for the sake of talking and do not pay much attention to what they are saying, nor do they stop to consider the effect of their language. I believe Mr. Parnell is throughly in earnest and sincere in his effort in behalf of his countrymen. But many o them are not so earnest. Wealthy Irish men do not seem to have a very warm seem to prefer living in London or Paris. I do not see how by any other policy Ireland can be separated from England. The natural location of the two countries forbids it. The country that frees Ireland must first conquer England, and as her people say she now is. The countries are too close to admit of two different governments.

"There was much talk about annexing Ireland to the United States, but the absurdity of that idea is plain on its face. Why, all the socalled navy of the ed to a paragraph in a Philadelphia paour country has no navy, but I don't know but that we are just as well off as her dress catching fire from a stove. though we had an extensive ficet of gunboats. An English naval officer told me only a short time ago that our policy with regard to a navy was, on the whole the best. 'Do not create a navy,' said he, until you need it, and then build your vessels with all the latest modern improvements.' I doubt not but that he is right. Of course, it would take a little time, and would cause an enormous outlay of money.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND. "I don't think, however, that we will

be called upon to use a navy against England right away. The relations between the two countries could not be more pleasant or friendly. Yet, war is not an impossibility. We have English blood in our veins, and we have just as much English pride as those would consent to be bulldozed, but that has been maintained between the two countries is, I think, the wisest that could be pursued, and I am confident that my successor will do just right. Mr. Phelps is a man of great ability personally he is one of the pleasantest gentlemen I ever met. I am sure that the interests of our country will not suffer in his hands."

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE.

Mr. Lowell thought that Lord Salis bury world also carry out Mr. Gladstone's policy concerning the Anglo-Russian dispute. "He is of the war party, but now that the responsibility rests upon his shoulders he will be very careful how he involves the whole conwhat a declaration of war between Eng-

The change in the ministry would have wrought a change in the relations pleasantly situated," said he. "Had it Northern State, and when it is rememinfluences at Albany hitherto lacking might be depended upon. There was willingness with the lover—more willingness than perception. A slighting would be explained at the right time are, word, was spoken of John Vanderlyn —"A pauper" was the phrase the courting lover used. He used it but once, in the trunk was not Preller's.

In fluences at Albany hitherto lacking doubt regarding Preller's death is remainded in moved. The smile of Maxwell when not been for the change in my family bered that the sheriff receives a certain relations I should probably have stayed in England. There is nothing but England is not been for the change of the relations of the provide is not been for the change. T

Cleveland's Cabinet Retrenches and Reforms.

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- It is learned o-day that the dismissals made in the department of justice yesterday will take effect on the first of July, when a new disbursing clerk and six new assis tant attorneys or law clerks will be appointed to take the places of the pre sent occupants of these positions. The entire force of special examiners, num bering five and including the general agent, has been dismissed, and it is understood that these officers will be abol ished. Secretary Manning made a num ber of dismissals in the treasury depart ment today, including sixteen clerks in the internal revenue bureau. It is that more removals will be made between chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, had an interview with Secre-

The President made the following ap pointments to-day : Edward H. Strobel of New York, to be secretary of legation to Spain : Wm. W. Allen, of Alabama to be United States marshal for the Middle and Southern districts of Alaern and Middle districts of Alabama Gen. H. Heth, of Warrenton, Va. special Indian agent, and A. Gaboosku. f Georgia, superintendent of the Haskell Institute of Kansas, and the Indian school.

Wm. W. Allen, who has been appointed marshal for the Middle and Southern district of Alabama, is a graduate of Princeton College and served during the war as major-general in the Confederatete army, since which time he has acted as recorder of the city of Montgomery, and has been engaged in the practice of law.

Wm. II. Denson, who succeeds George H. Craig as United States attorney for the Northern and Middle district of Alabama, resides at Gadsden, Ala., and is a lawyer in good practice. He was a Democratic elector at the last Presidential election.

WHY NOT HAVE DONE IT BEFORE ?

Col. McLean, who is acting commissioner of pensions in Gen. Black's ahsence, yesterday had his attention callwas terribly burned the day previous by The paragraph stated that she was the widow of a Union soldier and the mother of a large family of children, and that she had an application on file for several years for a widow's pension. Col. McLean immediately ordered the claim made special, had the record examined and in less that one hour from the time the matter was called to his attention the claim had been apporved and received the signature of the secretary of the interior and a certificate of over \$1,500 back pay was on its way to the woman's home.

AMERICAN SILK CULTURE.

A handsome specimen of American silk culture was received by Major Jonas, of the interior department, from Cornith Miss., intended for the the agricultural department. The specimen is across the water. Neither country quite heavy and is the product of cocoons raised in Mississippi and comes is not likely to occur. The policy that from one of largest plantations in the country.

MINISTER KEILY'S CASE.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members except Secretaries Endicott and Whitney. The case of Minister Keiley was considered, but no decided action was taken. It an unlimited sentence without even the was understood, however, that the sentiment of the Cabinet was in favor of

Abbeville's Sheriff and Coroner.

The Northern philanthropist who re cently traveled through the South inspecting the penal and charitable institutions of this section, and who so far condescended as to say that some of those he examined were as good as similar institutions in the North, missed the opportunity of his life when he failed to visit Abbeville' county, in this State. The grand jury of that county in its formal presentment to the court, at the last term, complained that the rrisoners in the county jail "fared too sumptuously," and recommended that the fare provided by the sheriff should be Ballantine appointed, and Miles Ross reduced. I think it would be safe to say against any jailer in any county in any Brunswick. There were other lesser

food for his prisoners, as to call for a reprimand from the grand jury, is something remarkable and should be held up as shining example of Southern civilization, to be imitated, if it can, by the Northern barbarians.

This grand jury was evidently composed of citizens determined to investigate fully all county affairs, and when they discovered abuses they did not hesitate to expose them. Further on in their presentments they say "the coroner is over-zealous in the discharge of his duties." This officer must be an importation from Charleston, for Judge Reed used to say that there was only one individual in the world who could make larger bills against the county than trial justices, and that was the coroner of Charleston. The Judge said that a man might die in Charleston after years of lingering illness, surrounded by his family and friends and physicians, and it was then necessary to post a guard at the door of the house to keep out the coroner. But think of a county where the prisoners arefed, and the coroner is too zealous in the discharge of his duties. It would seem that the benevolence of the sheriff and the official integrity of the coroner were virtues to be commended rather than vices to be condemned.—Augusta Chronicle.

Ex-Judge T. J. Mackey is preparing. Court-Martial Code.

A special dispatch from Washington o the New Orleans Time-Democrat of June, 20 says; "Judge T. J. Mackey who was counsel both for Swain and Hazen before the Court-martial which recently tried those officers, is preparing very important work. In a conversation with a correspondent to-day he stated that the United States Government has no code for the use of Courtmartial, but depends entirely upon the customs in vogue with the English Horse Guards. Not only this, but, we being ignorant of the changes and modifications constantly made by Parliment, are proceeding upon rules and usages many of which are now obsolete. For example, in the Swain case the first finding did not suit the President and was returned for correction. The second or revised finding shared the same fate, until finally when the third sontence came the defendant had been punished far more severely than the Court, in the first instance, had thought necessary. Judge Mackey says this power in the Executive has long ago been abolished by Parliament. It was found incompatible with English ideas of justice and forbidden. The President of this Republic, therefore, exercises a power which was thought too large for property. I say so-called, for in reality A. Cox, living in Pennsylvania, who Apart from all this, however, it seems strange that the United States cannot have a code of its own, instead of borrowing the cast-off customs of England, and Judge Mackey, at the instance of prominent military men, is preparing a treatise on the subject, and also incorporating a code for the use of Courtmartials, which shall be adopted by Congress. The topic is full of interest to army and navy people as well as to he profession.

> Mrs. Dudley Appeals for Justices. Mrs. Lucille Yscult Dudley, the English woman who shot O'Donnovan-Rossa, makes the following appeal to the public in the New York Times :

"In the name of God, inform me whether there is any means under heaven whereby justice can be obtained in America, with the exception of the thoroughly national method of buying it, which is not in my power? If the Irish influence in New York and especially in the District Attorney's office is so powerful that I cannot hope for common justice, then for God's sake let me be sent to another country. In England foreigners are entitled to equal, if, indeed, not to more consideration than our own countrymen, but here it appears that English women are condemned to bare formula of a trial. I was arrested on the 2d of February, and although my case has been set down three times for a definite trial, I am to-day, the 22d of June, to all appearance as far from it as I was in the commencement. I now appeal through the press to the public for common justice."

How Cleveland Solved the Puzzle. TRENTON, June 21 .- The appointment y President Cleveland of County Clerk Vanderver, of Somerset, as collector of internal revenue for the Third district of this State, marks the close of a bitter local Democratic fight for the place. The fight has been pending for nearly four months, and the curious feature is that Vanderver was not a contestant at all. Senator McPherson wanted E. A. and Congressman Green advocated the choice of Editor Gordon of New candidates, and each had a train of